TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN, tested rote mirraing, must be handed in this evenine before 6 o'clock.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION. The President Stands on the Tariff Plank of the Chicago Pintform.

From the Chicago Players. We denounce Republican protection as a fraud; a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only; and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and sconomically administered.

From a Letter Are pring the Democratic Numbers for Prest dest, Written at Gray Rubber, 1892, 26, 1882.

The dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of Constitution, and so directly encourages the disturbance, by selfishness and greed. of patriotic sentiment, that its statement uld rudely shock our people, if they had not already been incidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Latest Attempt to Evade the Real Isaue.

The publication on Sunday of additional ex parte testimony collected by Minister BLOUNT is simply a final effort to throw dust in the eyes of the people and to divert their attention from the main point.

All such testimony, together with the mass of counter evidence supplied, not only by Hawaiian citizens, but by representatives of our State and Navy departments. ought first to be laid before Congress in order to ascertain whether the Federal legislature, in pursuance of the right reserved to it by the Constitution, will authorize the Executive to commit an act of war against the present Hawaiian Government, which has been formally recognized by the United States and other foreign powers. There will be ample time for the people to decide whether Congress ought to sanction the restoration of Queen LILIU-OKALANI, after the question has been submitted to the only branch of the Federal Government which has any constitutional power in the premises.

What it behooves Mr. CLEVELAND and his abettors to do at this time is to deny that any orders to commit an act of war have been given to Minister Willis, or else to produce some show of authority for the President's usurpation of the war-making power which is peremptorily denied to him by the Federal organic law. The people want to know the legal grounds on which the President has held himself at liberty, if. indeed, he has so held himself, to violate the oath he took to obey the Constitution.

That is a question of law as to which pherican citizens would like to hear, pending the assembling of Congress, the opinion of the Federal Attorney-General; they do not care to hear at this time from Minister WILLIS, who merely brings forward onesided testimony regarding an alleged state of facts. Has Mr. CLEVELAND been guilty of a breach of his oath of office? That is the paramount and vital inquiry which will have to be answered the moment Congress is convened. Nor do we hesitate to say that if the President, acting under the de lusion that his notions and whims constitute a pretended higher law of which he is the sole interpreter, has dared to defy an express injunction of the Constitution, he has put himself in a more serious position than any in which any of his predecessors has been placed.

It is a condition and not a theory by which Congress is likely to be confronted when it meets next week. That condition. Minister WILLIS are recalled, will be the usurpation by the President of the most momentous function of government, to wit, the war-making power, a function rigorously confined by our Constitution to the Federal legislature. If Congress has this matter on its hands, there will be no lack of anxious employment for Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S Attorney-General.

The Chronology of Blount's Conclusions.

The full text of Mr. BLOUNT's communications to Secretary GRESHAM is before us. The letters which the Paramount Commissioner wrote from Honolulu to his principals in Washington, read continuously, show most conclusively for what purpose Mr. BLOUNT went out to the islands, and in what manner he conducted his pretended investigation there.

Three characteristics mark the BLOUNT letters to Gresham throughout: Anxiety to assure Mr. GRESHAM and Mr. CLEVELAND that his report will embody the conclusions desired and expected by the Administration: petty jealousy of the functions of his Paramount Commissionship; and an almost comical impatience to get home again.

Mr. BLOUNT reached Honolulu on March 29. and his first letter to GRESHAM Is dated April 6. Up to that day his time had been occupied principally in social formalities:

"Since my arrival visitors are continually calling upon me and Mrg. Blocks. Most of my time has been escapied to this way. I char commerce soot to make inquery in regard to the various questions naturally arising in connection with the relations of the United States with the Hawalian Islands, from persons whose opinions I shall have decided are of any valuable sig-

From persons whose opinions were op posed to annexation and to the Provisional Government, Mr. BLOUNT meant to say. Testimony on that side of the question was what he was after; and no other seemed to have any valuable significance.

It was on April 6 that the Commissioner announced his intention to begin his inquiry soon. On April 8, two days later, he had reached the conclusion that to the" perverted influence" of United States troops "the existing Government owes its being and its maintenance." Substantially, that was the whole question which Mr. BLOUNT had ostensibly been sent out to investigate and determine. Two days after he had announced his intention to begin the inquiry "soon," he was able to report: "My present impression is that the existing Government owes its being and its maintenance to this perverted influence. Of course," he added, "time and further inquiry may furnish a different and better inquiry did no such thing. Mr. BLOUNT had no reason for recording thus prematurely his conclusions except to inform the

report accordingly. On April 26, Mr. BLOUNT sent to Mr. GRESHAM the now discredited and worth-

communication I may be able to give you he began the inquiry; that the renformation strongly corroborating all that Mr. WUNDERBURG has said." "I think I may be able"! He manifestly understood how welcome at Washington would be any thing in the line of WUNDENBURG's statement; and he tells his principals that he is keen for such testimony. In the same letter occurs another passage which illustrates BLOUNT's mental attitude, early in his investigation, toward a question which he was supposed to be investigating impartially, thoroughly, and without prejudice:

"I enclose you a cery of a commutation from the Committee on Public Safety (to Minister Statics). To be imploring projection from the United States Government on the 16th, and establishing the Provisional Government and deteroning the queen on the mant day, without any reference to the presence of United States troops, is your a dear? on my confiding."

In this letter of April 26, also, begin Mr BLOUNT's persistent appeals to be allowed to close up his inquiry and come home. He really did not see why the fame should be protracted when he was already prepared to write exactly such a report as Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESHAM wanted. There is something pathetic in his repeated requests for permission to come home;

"I can see an advantage in my remnimog here longer than the month of May, I trust that you will consent to my return at such time in the month of June as I may choose. I prefer to write my report on my return to Washington rather than nero. Interrup tions on the part of people who are constantly seeking | ald of Nov. 4, containing this Reuter telemy attention make this preferable.

The fulfillents to get passage from here to the United States on account of the great amount of travel, and arrangements must be made some weeks in advance. " Pieuse he kind enough to telegraph me in response to the subject of my return."

The subject of Mr. BLOUNT's mission having been disposed of by his prompt sequiescence in the conclusions marked out for him in advance at Washington, the subject of his return becomes the chief concern of his homesick soul.

On May 4, one month after he began his inquiry, and two months, as a matter of fact, before he ventured to terminate the farce by sailing for San Francisco, BLOUNT again took the trouble to assure his principals that his report would be all right. Forwarding another batch of one-sided testimony. he remarked:

"These are sent simply as indicating something of the elements which brought about the dethronement of Librogatant 1 will endeaver to dissipate all of the mists connected with this subject before a great while. I think it will be shown that the American Minister recog-nized the Provisional Government when the chief points of defence of the Queen, to wit: the station house and the barracks had not surrendered, and would not have surrendered but for that recognition.

Again, "I think it will be shown." Mr. BLOUNT knew from the beginning what his principals required to be shown. In his next letter, that of May 6, mailed only a month after the Commissioner's announcement that he would soon begin his inquiry, he declared that the inquiry was completed as far as he was concerned:

"I do not see any occasion for my remaining longer here for the purpose of making further inquiry as to the condition of affairs in the i-lands. I believe, nowever, that my departure prior to your sending out a successor to Mr. Fravana would result in serious trouble . Do not infer from these observations that I have any desire to semain here longer."

The evidence he had taken up to that time, and forwarded to Mr. GRESHAM, consisted of Admiral SKERHETT's brief statement about his interview with Secretary TRACY, proving, what nobody questions, s last Administration was not hostile to the idea of Hawniian annexation; two letters of Mr. Thurston's, written two months after the revolution, arguing for annexation; the WUNDENBURG statement, from the point of view of a disappointed person, who had failed to get the office he wanted under the Provisional Government: the CORNWELL, COLBURN, and CARTER statements, from the point of view of the deposed Queen's Ministry and friends: the interviews with Mr. Damon and Mr. WATER-HOUSE, shaped by BLOUNT precisely as if he, and not PAUL NEUMANN, held a retainer and power of attorney from the Queen: two or three letters and statements of minor importance; and lastly, the affidavit of Paramour Wilson. Having accomplished that much in the way of one-sided investigation, the Paramount Commissioner | in this State. does not " see any occasion for remaining unless in the meantime the orders given to longer here for the purpose of making fur- act of the Legislature passed last year ther inquiry as to the condition of affairs | which provided, in substance, that it should in the islands." He is ready, and wants to have the same jurisdiction in Syracuse as get home and write the report that Mr.

clearly to the disgust of their facile but the nonsensical business of investigating a matter about which he had formed his conclusions early in May? That Mr. BLOUNT's sense of justice revolted at this treatment is shown by his insistent appeals for permission July, the Paramount Commissioner assumes that his paramountcy extends to the control of his own movements, and he boldly informs Mr. GRESHAM, in a note amounting almost to deflance, that he is coming home

without waiting for permission: "My own private affairs make it necessary for me t to do so now. I assume that neither you nor the Predent, under existing circumstances, could urge my fur-ther continuance here."

And homeward the Paramount Commissibility. The chronology of the mission with which he had been intrusted by Mr. CLEVELAND in the interests of Hawaiian royalty may be summed up as follows:

April 6, 1893. Mr. BLOUNT reports his arrival in Hawaii, and announces that he will soon begin his full, impartial, and thorough investigation.

April 8.—He announces his conclusion that by the perverted influence of representa-

tives of the United States. April 26.-He puts in his first request to

be allowed to come home. May 6. He announces that his inquiry is completed, and that there is no occasion to investigate further.

May 6 to July 31 .- He spends nearly three months in chafing because he is not allowed to come home, and incidentally he picks up whatever comes under his eyes in the way of further documents or testimony bearing on one side: his side, and Mr. CLEVELAND'S that the Legislature possessed the necesand Mr. GRESHAM'S side of the question. He also writes out a report embodying and elaborating his conclusion of April 8. July 31. Mr. BLOUNT sails for home with-

out permission. Congress meets on Monday. It will soon be in possession of official copies of all of the documents relating to Mr. JAMES H. BLOUNT's memorable inquiry into the opinion." Of course, time and further circumstances attending the Hawaiian revclution of last January. In considering the facts of the case, let Congress also consider the evidence afforded by Mr. BLOUST's Administration that he understood what own letters that he was sent to Hawali for was expected of him and was preparing to no other purpose than to find pretexts for a policy determined upon in Washington previously to his departure; that he performed the not very honorable task asless testimony of Wundenburg; adding, in signed to him with such excessive zeal a phrase which in itself is a confession of that he reached his conclusion as to the

maining one hundred and fourteen days of his sejourn in the islands were spent in fortifying this conclusion, as an advocate builds up a case for the side on which he is retained; a process largely superfluous, in Mr. BLOUNT's own opinion, but forced upon the Impatient and homesick Commissioner by Mr. GRESHAM and Mr. CLEVELAND.

Let Congress consider this, and then remember that the conclusions thus reached, and the report thus formulated by Mr. BLOUNT, are absolutely the only justification or warrant presented by the Administration for the pollcy recommended by Secretary GRESHAM; namely, the overthrow of civilized Government in Hawaii and the restoration of monarchy, the policy of infamy

Investigation.

The GRESHAM report, with its announceent of the policy of infamy, probably reached Honoiulu on Thursday last. Yet by a very curious and roundabout process. the news that the Administration intended to restore the Queen had already arrived in Hawali. The steamer Alameda, from Sydney and Auckland by way of Honolulu, brought to San Francisco the latest news we have of the situation in Hawaii. But the same ship had brought from Auckland to Honolulu copies of the New Zealand Hergram from Washington by way of London: "Washington, Nov. 2 -- President CLEVELAND to drafting a message to Congress in favor of restoring the

monarchy to Hawati." This occasioned, as may be supposed, great excitement in the Islands, but the Alameda sailed from Honolulu a few hours after her arrival there, and consequently brought no information as to the effect of the astounding announcement.

The cable despatch from London to New Zealand was undoubtedly based on a longer Reuter telegram from Washington which appeared in some of the London newspapers on Nov. 2, antedating the publication of the GRESHAM report by more than a week. If it failed to attract attention on this side of the globe at the time, it was because of the incredible nature of the statement, and the reputation of the news agency which forwarded it. How the news of Mr CLEVELAND'S secret intentions respecting LILIUOKALANI leaked out so that Mr. SPRECKELS, Mr. THEOPHILUS H. DAVIES, the New York Herald, and the British public generally, both in England and in her Australasian colonies, were in possession of the essential fact a week or ten days before the Administration communicated its purpose to the American people, is a question of direct interest to the Department of State. The Washington Post makes these pertinent and spirited remarks on the subject:

"We do not pretend to be able to give the department a cine, even of the faintest kind. As an advocate of the acquisition of Hawall, a sympathiner with the spread of civilization there and elsewhere, and an uncompromising opponent of sentimental politics at all times and in all places, the P et was not eligible to the society of Littorialistic sympathizers, and was, there-fore, not let in on the leak. We may add, also, that he circumstance is one of which we are unfeignedly roud. It is clear, however, that a seam has opened mewhere about the State Pepartment, and we shar the department's anxiety to have it located. foreign Governments and stray Mugwumps and out side speculators can obtain information which is scruppiously withheld from Congress and the Ameri-can people, an investigation, and an effective one at that, would seem to be in order.

It should be added that President CLEVE-LAND's secret intentions respecting Hawaii had got as far around the world as Auckland, on the day when he told Congress that he had no further communication to make, and allowed the Federal Legislature to adjourn, notwithstanding the fact that the policy of infamy had been determined on, and the GRESHAM report drawn up and signed, more than two weeks previously. The Washington Post is right. An effec

tive investigation by Congress is decidedly The Constitutionality of a Court. A curious question has just been decided

by the Court of Appeals in reference to the

new Municipal Court of the city of Syracuse

That tribunal was organized under an was possessed by the courts of Justices of CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESHAM expect of him. the Peace in towns. The statute in terms Yet the official superiors of Mr. BLOUNT authorized the Governor, in the first inkept him at work about two months longer, stance, to appoint two Judges of the court, who were to enter upon their duties on deadly homesick instrument. Why should | Jan. 1, 1893, one for a term of five years and he be compelled to spend June and July in the other for a term of six years. Their successors were to be elected by the people for a term of six years at the regular char-

ter elections. The case in the Court of Appeals to which we have referred was tried in the Municipal to sail for home. Finally, on the last day of Court of Syracuse as thus organized; and the only question presented by the appeal

related to the legal existence of that court. The appellant contended that the statute was unconstitutional because it assumed to empower the Governor to appoint the first Judges. Section 18 of Article VI. of the Constitution, which relates chiefly to Justices return home. The distance between us is too great for me to wait for any further correspondence. It is not of the Peace in towns and cities, provides at pleasant to reveal one's private affairs, nor do I intend | the end thereof that all other judicial officers in cities, whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for in this article of the Constitution, shall be chosen by the electors of cities or appointed by some sioner came, propelled by steam and steered local authorities of cities. If this provision by his own individual, paramount respon- applies to such a tribunal as the Municipal Court of Syracuse, it is plain that the Legislature could not confer upon the Governor the power to appoint the Judges of that court. On the other hand, section 19 of the same article of the Constitution provides that inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature; "and, except as herein otherwise provided, all judicial officers shall the Queen's Government was overthrown be elected or appointed at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct." If this latter provision is applicable, then there can be no doubt that the

Governor could properly be authorized to appoint the first Judges of the new tribunal. The Court of Appeals, however, has declined to determine which view is correct, and has decided the case on an entirely different point. It holds that whatever may be the true construction of the Constitution as to the power of selecting the Judges, there is no doubt whatever sary constitutional authority to establish the court. The establishment of the court being valid under the Constitution, the first Judges, being actually in possession of their offices and engaged in discharging judicial duties, were officers de facto, whose titie could be questioned only in some suit or proceeding instituted directly for the purpose of trying the title to the office, or where such title was directly at Issue in a proceeding to which the officer was himself a party. In other words, the law does not permit the parties to an ordinary lawsuit n a legally established court to question its irisdiction by disputing the title of the Judge to his office, where the Judge is exer-

speaking for the Court of Appeals, says: "It would be an unseemly proceeding, decogatory to motive and animus, "I think in my next main question within two days after the dignity of the court, and subversive of all respect

cising his duties under color of a statutory

right. On this point Judge DENIS O'BRIEN,

for the orderly administration of justice, to permit private Mitgante to enter upon an inquiry as to the life of the Judge, before whom the action is pending. To bis office. The defendant was summened to appear n a court which had been established by law, whether the method of selecting the Judge was valid or not. The Judge was in possession of the office, and engaged Germany and some other countries; there are in the discharge of its duties and in the exercise of its wer under the authority of a commission from the are told by the London Athenama, was a his Overmor and an act of the Legislature. So long as the Government permits him to hold the office and to discharge its functions, the constitutional validity of his appointment is a question that does not concern the not make the same remark about many of the

This decision leaves still unsettled the question as to the Governor's power to appoint the Judges of the Municipal Court of most oppressive and "the worst of all forms Syracuse; but some sort of direct proceedof income tax is the high protective tariff. Very good. The Democrats have promised to knock out this worst of all forms of income ing will now probably be instituted to test their title and thus settle that question. tax. The Kansas Can Times and other erring brethren want, as the former says, "the in-

The "German-Americans" of New York. In habatt of the German-American Reform Union of this city, Mr. GUSTAV SCRWAB has issued a preliminary manifesto on the subject of nationality in politics. This is the most odious sort of income tax, and lay what Mr. Schwab has to say:

what Mr. Schwab has to say: "The impression is conveyed by certain statements that those who are associated in the German American Reform Union, desire to place upon the ticket to be compared in concettion to Templany Hall citizens of erman extraction for certain offices, and notably for the office of Mayor. I desire to deny any such in en-tion upon the part of the men who are prominent in the management of the affairs of the organization."

These are sound and wholesome senti-

ments, but they raise the query why, if German-American citizens are not to be supported and to be preferred as candidates, there should be any German-American Reform Union in New York. Why, otherwise, should such an affair be established? Why should it be sustained? The interests of the German and German-American voters of the city of New York are identical with the interests of other citizens. Their burdens and responsibilities are no greater; their privileges are no less. The same protection of rights and property is accorded to German-Americans as to all other citizens; no more, no less. Why, then, should it be found necessary or desirable for a few of them to organize a "German-American Reform Union"? The overwhelming majority of intelligent and sagaclous German-American citizens take no part in such a movement, and could not justify their participation in it on any other grounds than those of office seeking for candidates not popular upon their merits, and dependent for preferment on the circumstance of their foreign extraction.

If there is any just and proper excuse for "German-American Reform Union," why is there not a similar reason for the establishment of Italian, Hungarian, Polish, Portuguese, French, Russian, Dutch, Roumanian, Spanish, Bulgarian, Scotch, Servian, Belgian, Swedish, Swiss, and Danish Reform Unions; one or two of each?

It is to the interest of good citizenship to break down and obliterate all race lines of difference between free and equal American citizens in the municipal politics of New York. How otherwise can we hope to enjoy the benefits of a local government which discriminates neither for nor against the men of any former foreign allegiance or ancestry, in officeholding?

Mr. Schwan and his associates of the German-American Reform Union are not up to date. They are not abreast with the existing political conditions. They are not in line with 1893. They are looking backward. Class government of any kind is always intolerable where free institutions exist; but class government based upon the distinctions of nationality is particularly odious. The sound common sense of our German-American fellow citizens should cause them to shun any movement having for its object, whatever its well-meaning officers may proclaim to the contrary, a nationality test in office-filling in this town. Such a thing is impossible; it is absurd to con-

sider it seriously. The place for the German-American Reform Union to commence its labor of civic amelioration is at its own headquarters, wherever they may be established. By intelligent methods those in charge of the work may soon be able to inspire the members with a proper appreciation of the fact voters in this city are Americans. There are no other citizens of any group or variety hereabouts.

We have read Prof. Wilson's tariff bill. It may be called a sound protectionist document from one end to the other. There is no revenue only in it. and no Democracy. If Me-KINLEY had made it he needn't be ashamed of his work. He might differ with its details. but its principle would warm his honest old heart. And it is the work of so-called Dem-

ocrats and tariff reformers! To what base uses we may return. Honorio imperial Cassa, dead and turned to clay Might step a hole to keep the wind away

Mr. BLOUNT is above all trickery and petty motives. Those who know him most intimately we strongest in commending President classification for lecting him to make a fair and thorough investigation of the Hawaiian situation and to report thereon

But he made no investigation. He heard witnesses on one side only, and his report merely reneated the conclusions he had announced before he began his sham inquiry. And they were not in the interest of truth and justice, but only in the interest of CLAUS

The bronze statue of NATHAN HALE is pleasing. It is a meritorious work of art. It is an adornment to the City Hall Park.

Groven the dictator is still carrying out the dictatorial policy which he adopted upon assuming office last March. Is shows the bent of Groven's mind. He is aready a dictator.—Greeking Greek.

Not a dictator, under the meaning given to that word in describing the autocratic rulers of some other countries, or even in speaking of those Presidents of Central American republics who have proclaimed themselves dicfators. His power is limited by a Constitu-tion, by a body of legislation, by Congress, and by the popular vote, which last, even if the Constitution and laws were momentarily overridden, and Congress were temporarily subservient, would make short work of any This country is not like Eussia. Guatemala, or Mashonsland.

Those Mormons who left Utah on account of the suppression of polygamy and settled in Mexico made a poor exchange of countries. One colony has been harassed by bandits: another took up and paid for land under a bad title, and the able-bodied men of the Chihuahua colony have this month been forced to join the army and fight the rebels. The Mormons in Mexico will pretty surely be thinned out in a very few years. They ought to have stayed in Utah, which is one of the most peaceful and orderly communities in the world.

The London Athenaum, in eulogizing the American scholar and author. Dr. FRANCIS PARRMAN, recently deceased, says that, in his "dislike of parade," he "represented a type which may soon be as rare in America as the Indian." We are not aware that American scholars are any fonder of parade than are their English brethren, or than their brethren of any other country. There are many hundreds of American thinkers and scholars yet living who do not desire any notoriety whatever, who are as unostentatious as ever were men of their kind anywhere, who pursue their studies purely from the love of knowledge and truth, and who would rather rush from fame than chase it as it is chased by lots of the English. The Paneman type of scholar is not "rare

SCHEME OF

in America." We know of such men in col-

few of them in England. Dr. PARRMAN, as we

torian who "disliked parade;" but it could

English historians who have lived in the times

of Thomas Baningros Macaulay and James

The Kansas City Times avers that the

come tax, a tax levied upon all incomes in ex-

their possessors reasonable living." So these

economists would take off what they say is

say how much money the editor of the Konsas

Besides, a tariff for revenue only means

by the acceptance, by Apostolic Delegate

SATULLI, of a residence in Washington, offered

to the Holy See by the Catholies of the United

States. Archbishop Common declares in the

address which he has promulgated, that as

there is reason to believe that the collection

will produce a sum considerably larger than New York's proportion of the total fund, it is in-

tended to offer the surplus to Pope Luo XIII.

for such works of charity and missionary

effort as have been undertaken at his request or by his direction. It is the custom in Catho-

lie Church circles to apportion among the

various dioceses or parelies as the case may be, the amount of popular collection designed to provide a specified fund for a given purpose.

If the contributions fail short of the sum needed, it is otherwise provided for. If the

contributions are in excess, as suggested in

There has been much controversy, some of

unnecessarily animated, over the character

of the reception to be accorded in the New

York diocese to the Apostolic Delegate, over

the limitations of his powers, and over the manner in which they have been performed;

but such disagreement and disputation is not

general among Catholics, as may be seen by

the declaration of Archbishop Conmoan that

the amount of the fund designed as a testi-

for the personal representative of Lao XIII.

s certain to be exceeded in New York when

calls upon the charity of the benevolent are

to economy and saving.

must be raised, not reduced.

otic paper should print it.

often printed.

many and the stringency of the times conduce

The people have pronounced for it with em-phasa. There can be no mistal about it. They want the tariff reduced to a revenue basis - Com Coerrer.

It is not a question of reduction. It is a

question of revenue and of the destruction of

protection. If a big revenue is needed, the tar-

iff must furnish it; and then the rate of duty

A boiler-plate picture of "Uncle SAM."

which is used by some papers on patriotic

occasions, represents him as a swangering crank wearing a four-button waistcost, a bad

hat, a coat with tails that are too long, and a

pair of trousers that end half way between the

knee and the ankle. It is an outrage upon the

Cucle. It makes him look like a cross be

ween a clown and a swashbuckler. No patri-

The picture of Uncle Sam ought to repre-

sent an American, proud and powerful, free

and spirited and felicitous, and wearing a

suitable garb. We wonder that some artist of

genius does not make a picture of him that

would supersede the insulting carleature so

third, 198, and for the fourth, 150. The deaths

from it in these weeks were 213, or a ratio of nearly one-third of the total number of cases.

Only two other diseases, consumption and

pneumonia, neither of which is ordinarily re-

garded as contagious, were destructive of

more lives than was diphtheria in the month.

The deaths from typhoid and scarlet fever.

small-pox and measles during the month did

not number nearly one-half as many as those from diphtheria. The world waits for some effective means of dealing with this malignant

TO FOTE ON MR. BUSHE'S PLAN,

Some Scheme for Repti Transit for the West

The Rapid Transit Commissioners with their

Side May He Adopted To-day,

the plans for two elevated railways offered by

Mr Bushe, with the amendments of Mr lin-man. They devoted three hours yest-rday to

place to morrow morning. Services will be held in the Arch Street Presbyterian Church of which Mr. C'Neil was a member, at 11 o close, and interment will be in the family plot at West Laurel Hill emetery. The low. Dr. George I. When will officials. A congressional delegation will attend the fungual.

Evidence of Ability.

"There's wan ting," said Mr. Dolan redectively as e glauced as a familier sign, "that the must rishject to the times of the contract of the co

From the Washington Earning | 441

e theirage for.

"Phat's that " saked his companion.

"Fur learning to spake their own language."

and destructive malady.

nonial of the affection of American Catholies

this case by Archbishop Countries, the excess

is devoted to some other purpose.

butcher's bills and his eigar bills.

tax on imports, not a tax on incomes.

leges, in scientific institutions, in literary fields, in libraries, observatories, learned so-GENUINE CONSTITUTIONAL TARIFF. cieties, clerestories, and the recesses of private life. There are plenty of such scholars in

> Fulfilling the Chicago Pintform-Bestroy. ing Toconstitutional Protection-Bataing Revenue Enough for the Necessities of the Covernment Honestly and Leonomically Administered-Trenting All Interests and All Citigens with Fall and Equal Suntice.

I. He it enacted that on every article imported into the United States from any foreign country, there shall be levied an import duty of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. II. There shall be no exception to this rate of

duty, but it shall be levied and collected in the case of every article imported, saving only the goods of foreign Ministers accredited to the United States.

III. Whenever at the end of any flecal year was it a Democratic principle to supervise the habits of the people and tell them what is a the aggregate revenues derived from import duties shall exceed by fifty millions of dollars reasonable living? The Democratic party the necessities of the Government, when honmight with just as much reason and authority estly and economically administered, the make it the business of the Government to President shall be authorized to issue a My Times shall spend in a year, and limit his Proclamation reducing the rate of import duty on all articles thereafter imported from thirtyfive per cent, to thirty per cent, ad valorem. IV. This act shall take effect on the first day

By direction of Archbishop Connigation of January, 1894. there will be a general collection in the Catholie churches of this city on Sunday next, Dec. 3, to meet the expenses incurred

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN. James Smith Had Worked as a Coal Reaver

Until He Was 101 James Smith, for years a picturesque figure I the lower east stile died vesterday at his home in the basement of 12 Hamilton street, aged 102 years and 3 months. He leaves a wife who does not know her are, but believes sane is about 20, and a son who lives in Newark. Smith was born in county Cavan, Ireland, and come to this country sixty years ago. His old friends say that he was if sat 3 inches in height and a well-proportioned frish giant, he began work as a coal beaver in harber's coal yards at Oliver and Water streets, and worked until two years ago. He served through the war and then returned to the coal yard. His wife died while he was away with the troops and he married again. Smith was twice given up for dead in the last three months, but he deceived the doctor and priest each time. Early yesterday morning he passed aged 103 years and 3 months. He leaves a each time. Farly yesterday morning he passed away quietly while his wife was select. He has used up his modest means and his wife is almost destitute.

The Largest Soufish Ever Cought,

A fishing party of seven, under the charge of Alex. Mathison, were recently some five miles off the coast of Eedondo in the sloop Helen after barracula. One of their number saw floating in the water what at first was taken for a young whale. On approaching the copiect it was discovered to be a large sunits higher on its side, evidently enjoying the sunight. On the nearer approach of the party the monster dived beneath the hoat coming to the surface a few yards on the other side. The boat was turned and here down on it cuce more. In its effort to escape the fish was struck by the bow of the heat and thrown upon its side.

The opportunity was selzed to throw a lewisching with the box of the heat and thrown upon its side. When he gigantic fish sped away, the reel humming with the 150 fathoms of line carried with it. Then came a battle royal between the great ocean rover and the fisherman. After long maneuvring, a rope was made fast under its fine and attached to the mast. The best was nearly dragged beneath the waves by the Ivon the Los Angeles Herald. its line and attached to the mast. The leat-was, nearly dragged beneath the waves by the violent effects the enormous that made to es-cape. Finally, under the pressure of sail and by the exhaustion of its own efforts, it was towed to ledondo and there upon the beach. The fish is a magnificent specimen of its kind, measuring eleven feet from the dersal to the anal fin, eight seet two inches in length, and weighed in the neighborhood of 1800 pounds. When the fact is considered that this is the largest specimen of its species ever

pounds. When the fact is considered that his is the largest specimes of its species ever captured, it will be of more than passing interest to the general public and of value to the scientific world. The largest heretofore recorded is numbered in the collection of the limitsh Museum, which measures seven feet six inches in length, captured off the coast of Dorsetshire in 1842. I'von the Daily Oregon Statesman

A story from Astoria says that James Anderson, keeper of the Fort Camby lighthouse, came to town. He brought with him, carefully wrapped, a small piece of dirty stick and an insignificant branch of seaweed, but both the stick and seaweed were thickip powdered with pure gold.

pure gold.

The weed, or "Irish moss blanc mange," as all the old settlers of Classop know it, grows between the keip and the rocks in the vicinity between the keip and the rocks in the vicinity. often printed.

That the slave trade still flourishes on the west coast of Africa under Brilish protection is affirmed by London Trade, the editor of which is a member of Parliament. Mr. Landuchens gives official authority for his allegation that there is a slave market near slightly and the sounder of the stilling the boxes up for thinding wood, he noticed that they contained a large number of self-streng grains of soid and on some of the Landuchers gives official authority for his allegation that there is a slave market near Freetown, the capital of the old British colony of Sierra Leone. We were led to believe a while ago that some of these slaves are shipped to the West Indies, from which they are taken to British Honduras for service in the bush under the title of coolies. We must trust that Mr. Landuchers will carry his inquiries into Parliament.

By far the most fatal of the contagious diseases which afflet the city at this time is diphtheria. The reports for the weeks of this month have given for the week ending Nov. 4. 143 cases: for the second week, 183; for the line of the contagious of the second week, 183; for the line of the second week, line of the second week, 183; for the line of the second week, 183; for the line of the second week, 184; for the line of the second week, line of the second week, line of the second week and that they contained a large number of the pieces of seawed the aless of the pieces of the pieces of se

Talking Canary Birds.

The story of the talking canary, which a few weeks ago attracted much attention, has brought out other instances of an admired bower of speech in the same bird. In the organ of the Schorne Society, where the story originally appeared, there are some further enace given, and probably many more may be yet forthcoming. Attention has been directly to an account of a talking canary at Nowood which was published in a natural history maganing for 1808. It began by repeating a word which was published in a natural history maganing for 1808. It began by repeating a word which was published in a natural history maganing and the street of the sense of the word up by an imitation of the sound of a kasa. Its intercess had been in the habit of kissing the bird and talking to it as if it were a child. After a fine the bird rejected to there words until it bas now a large vocabulary of phrases, one of with hemists of the words.

Again, in 1803, a talking canary was heard and seen at a contage near liath. Visitors errowied to the spetts hear and see it. Its vocabulary consisted of such phrases as are gonerally laught to parrots. A case is also re-The story of the talking canary, which a few

cally faught to parrots. A case as are gen-erally faught to parrots. A case is also re-corded of a speaking cunary having been ex-thibited in Regent street about twenty years age. The explanation given is that the bird is gifted with unusual powers of imitation, and whilplek up airs freely which it is in the habit of frequently hearing. Left to itself it grickly initiates the notes of other birds, and engineer have been at work since Friday on | erally ly initiates the notes of other birds, and rmany and the Tyrol canazies are usuall placed for the surpose beside the nigutingale. In our own country they are often taught to imitate the lark. The words which it imitates may be regarded as a mere develorment or variant of its musical notes.

Baby's Head Was All Right, Transfer the environment

man. They devoted three hours vesterday to their consideration. At their meeting this afterneon they expect to come to a vote and resert on the west side read. There are engineering difficulties which have to be divided before the east side route comes up for final consideration.

To day a vote will include the proposed cross-town section along Fourteenth street from Fourth avenue to beventh, which in solves the occupation of the east and sours sides of Internation square. The siternate route through Therefore its given by the fourth street route. He does not wish to make a nother Fifty-third street of Thirde ablances, which, because of its narrowness the additing of an elevated elevation of the South fourtheanth street road wealed cross the fourteenth street station of the South areas elevated elevation of the South areas elevated the at a leight of five feet above the route is adopted there would be a station near route is adopted there would be a station near route is adopted there would be a station near route is adopted there would be a station near There was a commotion in a household on Fourth avenue the other day. The brand-new aby, the only infantile specimen in the Nuwed home was in the arms of its doting mother. another Fifty-third street of Three-shisters who did not be supposed fourteenth street would do. The proposed fourteenth street road would cross the proposed fourteenth street road would cross the Faritsenth street station of the South arease elevated line at a legist of the South arease elevated line at a legist of the South arease for the cars. In case the fluctuation sear Fifth avenue.

Mr. Steinway said has a count at least the first avenue. Mr. Steinway said has a right in ay a large man, understood its charter the Manhatta tan Flewated Radical has a right in ay a thirst track along Nuth arease. He was talked along the Boarty to thought the disable and along the Boarty to thought the disable monai tracks was the road the terms offered it by the Habil Transit commission.

Company had so out? The function field the search of the gressman Charles it Noil, the father of the gressman Charles it Noil, the father of the floure of Representatives, who died at his home in this city Saturia; afternoon, will take place to morrow morning. Services will be place to morrow morning the services of the floure of the cars.

Company had so out? The function field the road of the physician's efforts to be an what with the place to morrow morning. Services will be place to morrow morning the followed by a hydrogen day to the proposition of the road the condition of the services will be place to morrow morning. Services will to resumble of the resumble of the remained the room the proposition of the physician's efforts to be an what wrong he had in the arms of the services will be place to morrow morning. Services will be read to resumble the resumble of the resumbl

The Editor of the Chicago Times Breiges Chicago, Nov. 27. Martin J. Russolf, for rears an editorial nower on the Tones, has tembered his resignation. Mr. Rusself's action was prompted by an editorial attack upon President Checkland and Washington Hesing, which he repudiates and for which he refuses to be held responsible.

-It is the custom at one hotel in New York, when many public dinners are held, to admit regular Larges to the dining room after dinner in order that they man hear the speeches. Naturally enough, however town where the lecture is ignored such a privilege

not estermed a great opportunity.

- Sourning bands put on while you wage is aunouncement of an east side batter. The conv tions of grief are fully observed on the east

there is money for the oming for funeral works in little to be had for absolute necessities -Oak branches make a most chargoing led on ration for the winter. The leaves, to be sure brilliant red and curl up so as to show their cotta nether sides, but the ball-like tomps t leaves form have the suggestion of Logis Av. and are highly effective against a suttable have a -- It is interesting to see how quickly New Y

have learned the best way to keep from uncable cars. Men, women, and children now ex eross Freadway immediately behind whatever ear happens for the moment to be passing or side of the street. They pause an lustant to see ; ennoute track is clear and if it is not west an behind the next car on that trans. Both tracks bed thus passed, the further problem is no worse than the presented by Broad way before there were cable cars -The universal scrub woman in this town new di-In many shops and offices the work once required, the roungest employee. Many a man now rich as highly considered in business swept the none of a first place of employment. The a ruly woman does and

first place of employment. These reasonant does such work now because the youngaters recrease more cambine observers. Many great wholesale houses however, still exact even from young men who suter with the special object of learning the bosness and reaching a partnership, many servers that resemble those of the torter.

—German wholesale wine desires on the far east side genally maintain a modest bur and a small free lunch of cheese and bread. There is little or nothing lost of the one or made on the other, and they are maintaine chiefly for the convenience of customers who come if to buy wine by the quantity. A passer by drops in casionally, however, and nobody who can pay tade nied drink at the bar. To a man who is fastidious as, his surroundings these wholesa's concerns are much more attractive places in which to take a guist glaand a bit of cheese than the endinary east side salou-loy shope these days furnish an opportunity ethnographic study in the figures displayed, prople of all pations are represented in these toys, a you may see just how craftsmen dress and now up ply their trades in half a dozen Lutopean countries. China, Japan, India, and Mexico. The Mexicon floor

are peculiarly sensational. You see the ranchers his snorting heres in flores struggle with some he of the rathind, and in sequence the benst slob, a the herse showing a most realistic wound. Then the are the can venders, the flower girl, the banana sell and the vegetable vender, with half a dozen other -Georgia's experiments in tabacco culture to proved successful. A good crop was raised on experimental farm at Waycross, and it has just successfully cored by the alrearing process. Expensioned the longero very fine. It is to be made in cigars at a Wayeross factory. For several years in cate Government has been doing much to enthe tobacco industry in the State; set the presentatives in the State Legislation passed a bill a work or two since making it acrimes handle cigarettes, cigarette paper, or cigarette.

bacco, in any way and for any purpse. The Secont hearing from Waycross maybe, threw out the bill. —" A number of my friends," sald a man of moderal means, "appear to be getting on bravely in life, making money. Atdong them is my friend the under taker. He used to drive a single horse to a plain his; wagon, but now he drives a pair of horses to wagen that is as plain as ever in color, to be sure. which is larger, more costly, and more elaboranever worries me that my friend the merchan makes a dollar from my nurchase, but I am gratety that I have been called upon for no contribution to ti prospectry of my friand the undertaker. -California is the only State in the Union wi

raising are produced in quantities worth combut by far the greater part of the grapes grown to the fornts are for wine, just as by far the greater part. those grown in the Engiern States are for the tab The grapes of central New York, now so import picturesque feature of the street markets in this ci not many years ago and the trade has been of imtance only of recent years. The consumption of a in New York is a thing that grows with astonist rapidity, and much of the increase from year to ; results from an education in the gastronomic tastes

-Not only is pepper not an aucient dish in Philadelstreets at least as early as the first decade of this on tury, proclaiming their wares to this thyme:

"Pepper pot Piping hot Got chicken in it, too ." Another ancient rhyme of the Philadelphia stre

"You'se got de money and les got none. Buy my het corn

All ready done ! -Austin Huntington, who died a few days ago a Martinique in the West Indies had been fighting deat for the past five years. He left New York so long as and retired to Norwich, Conn., scarcely hoping to is more than a year. To his awn surprise and that of i friends he emerged from retirement about three yes ago, apparently improved in health and soon aft

and saudden settling tack as the braies are clappe hardon. The last car on the train gets the most of this hind of motion, and it is less pronounced to hearer the car is to the engine. Making for the do-

That there ought to be a Popa of universal Judales is an idea suggested in the James Goser, the elitors which are Habit J. Leonard Levy and Dr. Krauskond The Jenual Proposentieris to the succestion It says that "fered in America fares has uniter the congregations; system, and no head can give spiritual Cities tion to Juda sm."

Nearry all the Jewish plays that are performs

Rearry at the Jewish plays that are performs the several theatres of this city to the Jargon guage are triental in character and of extraordingravity. They are generally founded upon uncide of Jewish history, arcent or trientwest. The has that exist in some of them is of a perutiar nature, the continues and manners are ordinarily Asiatio. Enably Vooranger attacks Rabbs to Areston for any continues of the american rabbs. ing at the ignorance of the American rabbia was in upon the armagazes. He espect Assuming the rest of the Assertion that American rabbis are deficient in certain elements of schooling there is no need for an outh-rat of fury against them. They are not in-forward foreign rabble in secular education or in that culture which misses the gentleman. They have al-ready accomplished a few things that the foreigners

reall a temonipus."

The Presidential the United Hebraw Charities make a report in which he speaks of the "numberious cases in which the root people coming under the notice of that boy had, during the dull times, first spent their sayings then disposed of jewols and loxuries, or area of necessaries, and only when transplot his alternative or sering their little ones perish from want did they apply for aid."

The fact that American Jowestes are often pres ent at Innerals is offensive to the Jewish Progress, & axrs. "We approve of the European Jewish custom ter which women are not permitted to estend onerals. Women should stay away from such sed its and should seek to comfort the family arter the uneral." The addor of the Joseph Programia an adherent of the most aucient sent of Judalam. The Joseph Propose prints a curious place of posterior was recited by Rabio Krauskopf in a recess less than the propose of the curious less than the propose of the curious less than the propose of the curious less than t

ire. The rails said that he "did not worship the

Who peeps into pots to see what we conk, and coats our allife to see how we look; Who the rawline seek how the hist must be worm. Who fixes the style how bearie must be shorn; Bacette a local or all shore point branch shales, how traiges applied; Who serve pas no payer not in Hebber read.

Sor even in Hebrer, if he hat on our head.